The Senate has spent most of its time during this week in secret session, and the subject of most interest that has been under consideration in the House of Representatives is the Tariff question, the debate upon which is still in progress. We make room for a sketch of a single speech on each side of the

question. Mr. SEABORN JONES, in the absence of Mr. McKay, who was unable, through indisposition, to take his place dur-ing this portion of the sitting, went into a general explanation of the policy and provisions of the bill, but premised by some remarks in reply to what had been said by Mr. Stephens in relation to the Mexican war.

Mr. J. had understood his colleague (Mr. Stephens) to say

that he wished to throw no obstacles in the way of the Administration in conducting the present war; but he had assailed the Administration for having wilfully, and without necessity, brought it on. Some very unfortunate admissions, how-ever, had been made by him. He understood his colleague to say that the President had no right to know where the boun-

dary line of Texas really lay.

Mr. STEPHENS said he had made no such admission He had said that the President ought not to have advanced the army beyond where Texas had established and exercised her jurisdiction. If the President was not bound to know any southern boundary of the United States, he might have ordered the troops at once to the city of Mexico.

Mr. JONES resumed. The gentleman had said that the boundary line of Texas was an open question, but that the line ought to be at the Rio Grande. On what ground could his colleague have come to that conclusion? Must it not have been from the compact of Texas with Mexico; from the history of both; from the wars which had taken place between them, and the result of those wars : from the declaration of Texas, and by the extension of our own laws over the whole country up to the river? It must have been from a consideration of these things that his colleague came to his conclusion, and from the same premises, doubtless, the President had

Mr. STEPHENS said that he had expressly observed that he thought the Rio del Norte ought to be the boundar, because it was a natural boundary. These considerations had nothing at all to do with the grounds of his conclusion.

Mr. JONES said that this could not be the legal reason The proper line was that which justice and right required. Whether it was a natural boundary or not had nothing to do with the legal question; and he knew his colleague to be too good a lawyer to say that it had. He must have recurred to he history of the country; and surely he might have excused the President for coming to the same conclusion. But, taking it as an unsettled question, still the President was bound to defend the whole extent of territory which was claimed as constituting a part of the United States. That the whole extent of country on this side the Rio Grande was so claimed none

The gentleman from Texas had vindicated, in a very convincing manner, the right of his State to advance such a claim. The land had been purchased by the blood of her sons, and her right to it sealed by blood.

His colleague had further admitted that, if the question of

undary could not be settled by negotiation, it ought then to be settled by the sword. He said, to be sure, that it might inquired from that of Mexico whether, if a Minister were sent, would be received, and received for answer that he would of the manufacturers would prove their sincerity by doing this, Our Minister was then sent, but when he arrived the South would be more ready to believe them when speak Mexican Government declined to receive him, and that on a mere quibble. Meantime a revolution took place there, and he was then rejected with insult. When all this was taken South, but of the Eastern States also, to have low duties on sidency on that very question, it must be manifest that all hope of settling our boundary by negotiation was utterly vain. Negotiation having thus failed, and the President being warranted in believing that the question could not be settled by negotiation, there remained to him no alternative but to settle it

Mr. STEPHENS asked if his colleague meant that the President had a right to settle a boundary question by the

Mr. JONES replied that of course he did not mean to say that the President had power to declare war, but that it was his cently shown that he was well competent to conduct a war The whole world must witness the forbearance of and Democrats vicing with each other in support of the war. the United States Government in her whole course towards a more powerful foe. Mr. J. now addres

send to the House certain amendments to this bill, which were steal would be proportionably small. There would be but rendered necessary by the change of circumstances which had few frauds, and small penalties would be sufficient to prevent ceived from the adoption of the present wise policy? Mr. Y. rendered necessary by the change of circumstances and the staken place since it was first prepared. But, owing to the taken place since it was first prepared. But, owing to the even these.

Mr. J. here read an amendment to the bill prepared by him laid before the committee, they were not yet prepared to submit the amendments to the House. They would, however consist mainly in those which had been recommended by the Secretary of the Treasury to the Senate. Mr. J. had a me-morandum of the principal items, and they were mainly those on the lower schedule; but, a few in comparison, had been in-creased on the higher. The question for the House to settle lector, after examining and comparing them, should endorse creased on the higher. The question for the House to settle was, whether they would pass a new bill, such as should set them and affix his seal to both. One of them was to be kept the courtry was all sincerity, that it worked to promote the benefit of all classes

on that occasion, expressive of the motives which induced them on the interest of dishonest men as the best restraint upon their members in 1816. The increase in 1816 proving insufficient this the great and absorbing problem of legislative protection on that occasion, expressive of the motives which induced them to assent to the bill, and of their determination on the first proper of dishonest men as the best restraint upon their to assent to the bill, and of their determination on the first proper of dishonest, and the way to keep them from cheating was to make it their interest not to cheat. Few men stole for the odious features. Mr. J. now called upon the friends of those distinguished Senators to carry out the intentions which they at that time avowed. It had been said this morning by the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. McClean) that a tree that time avowed. If the tree of Whip principles bore was known by its fruits. If the tree of Whip principles bore the first of the form the proper to dishonest men as the best restraint upon their dishonest, men as the best restraint upon their dishonest, and the way to keep them from cheating was to make it their interest not to cheat. Few men stole for the second augmentation of the tariff, and the same result ensued in an increase of the revenue. In process of time this, too, was found insufficient to make it their interest not to cheat. Few men stole for the make it their interest not to cheat. Few men stole for the make it their interest not to cheat. Few men stole for the make it their interest not to cheat. Few men stole for the make it their interest not to cheat. Few men stole for the make it their interest not to cheat. Few men stole for the make it their interest not to cheat. Few men stole for the make it their interest not to cheat. Few men stole for the make it their interest not to cheat. Few men stole for the make it their interest not to cheat. Few men stole for the make it their interest not to cheat. Few men stole for the make it their interest not to cheat. Few men stole for the make it their interest not to cheat. Few men stole for the make it their interest not to cheat. Few men stole for the make it their interest not to cheat. Few men stole for the make it their interest not to cheat. Few me gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. McClean) that a tree was known by its fruits. If the tree of Whig principles bore no fruit which could aid their country in its time of need, it could not be a good tree: he would not add the words of the words of the could not be a good tree: he would not add the words of the could not be a good tree in the could not be a good tree in the could not be a good tree in the could not add the words of the could not be a good tree in the could not be a good tree in the could not be a good tree in the could not add the words of the could not be a good tree in the could not add the words of the could not add the words of the could not be a good tree in the could not add the words of the could not add the words of the could not be a good tree in the could not be a good tree in the could not be a good tree in the could not add the words of the could not add the

Mr. J. said he was aware that the bill which had been re

that American manufacturers were able to compete with any in the world? That they could make goods as cheap and of as good quality as the best manufacturer in Europe; and that all they wanted was a market? Were these declarations made in earnest or not? If it was true that our American manufacturers were able to compete with any in the world, then it was clear that they could make goods as cheap and of as good quality as the best manufacturer in Europe; and they wanted was a market? Were these declarations made in earnest or not? If it was true that our American manufacturers as good and at as cheap and of a better quality could be purchased in market at six-and-a-ploughshare; the manufacturer in all his tools, and the solution were all in their graves, that a new light on this subject burst upon the world. It was then for the first time suggested that protected the protect them. What did they want to take the constitution as a manufacturer and the protection of the constitution was too to tax tea and coffee, because they were necessaries of the constitution was too to tax tea and coffee, because they were necessaries of the constitution was too to tax tea and coffee, because they were necessaries of the constitution was too opposed to the levying of \$500,000 weeth every day of \$500,000 weeth ever Before it could do that, protection must amount to prohibi-tion, and prohibition would of course abolish revenue. Pro-In this bill the duty on iron had been fixed at 30 per cent. tion, and prohibition would of course abolish revenue. Protection could not give them the market unless it so increased that on coal at 20 per cent.; and even this rate of duty had of nullification. The same gentlemen who urged the one that cost twenty-five cents would bring it up to six-and-a-flour were thus consumed? It was not too much to say that the price of goods brought from abroad as to make it unprobeen inserted out of kindness to our friends from Pennsylvania devised the other; and at the same time that it was so strenular out of kindness to our friends from Pennsylvania devised the other; and at the same time that it was so strenular out of flour, fitable to import them into the United States. They did not and New Jersey. want a tariff, because our skill and industry was equal to that Then there was the article of salt. This had been taxed posed by the same persons to dissolve the Union.

strongest language. We had originally copied our protectivesystem from that of England. England had long practiced upon it, and, finding it to be ruinous, she was now abandoning it. While England was abandoning the system, ought we, in While England was abandoning the system, ought we, in The species of goods, under a very heavy duty of the country might be cited in evidence to the someth all things, '100 per cent. That was its tax under the someth all things,' 100 per cent. That was its tax under the someth all things,' 100 per cent. That was its tax under the existing tariff; and yet gentlemen cried out at the mere idea of touching such a beautiful system of duties.

The whole history of the country might be cited in evidence to the someth all things,' 100 per cent. That was its tax under the existing tariff; and yet gentlemen cried out at the mere idea of touching such a beautiful system of duties.

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The whole history of the country might be cited in evidence to country was into the country might be cited in evidence to countr our folly, to insist upon adhering to it. Sir Robert Peel, the great British Minister, had been originally brought into power great British Minister, had been originally brought into power and being the people to believe so. Mr. Y. wished to present one other view. The report of manufacturers? They could not get the people to believe so. Mr. Y. wished to present one other view. The report of manufacturers? They could not get the people to believe so. Mr. Y. wished to present one other view. The report of manufacturers? They could not get the people to believe so. Mr. Y. wished to present one other view. The report of manufacturers? They could not get the people to believe so. Mr. Secretary Walker showed that last year the whole amount or revenue a duty of 20 constitution was adopted, and what were the fruits? He cents. Was this oppression? Did this grind the people to the four sixty-four Pax must be upon their hands and rot.

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had more Peels in our American councils: Men who would be willing to abandon party for the good of the country. But Mr. J. would appeal not only to gentlemen's love of country and their magnanimity; he would go lower, and would appeal to the interests of their constituents. He would call their attention to the effect of the repeal of the British corn laws on the prosperity of the grain-growing States. The consequence of that repeal would be to furnish them with an apportunity of supplying the markets of England. It threw open her ports to the agricultural productions of this country but could it be expected that she would furnish a market fo our grain, unless we in return furnished a market for her manufactures? Could a nation long carry on trade without a return? Did any man in his senses expect that she would long prefer to take the products of a country which refused to receive hers in exchange? Would she prosecute a commerce which would be like a tide that knew no ebb?

Look at the history of the English money market. Wh England had a bad crop the money market was always tight. Money was scarce, because there was a constant drain of specie to pay for foreign breadstuffs. The grain of the contine was paid for in specie alone, but certainly she would prefer the grain market of the United States, so long as she could pay for the grain in her own manufactures. No nation could live by receiving products from abroad for which she must

continue to pay specie.

Mr. J. said that he was now going to advance what, to son gentlemen, might seem a strange proposition, and that was, that the New England States had as direct an interest as the Southern States in the adoption of a revenue tariff. The proof was easy. The manufactures of New England were now brought to so high a perfection that they could successfully compete with those of England; and the profit was so great, that other States were beginning to enter into the business. The Eastern States had at this day more to fear from natural climate never would produce. There were at prenatural climate never would produce. There were at the sent infant manufactures springing up in various sections of the country—and why? Because, from the pressure on agriculture, and the comparative elevation of manufactures, men could make more by manufacturing than by farming. They had discovered that, and were entering into competition with the Eastern States. It was the interest of those States to keep down these competitors. Mr. J. had been told by ariff gentlemen, who came to instruct the Committee of Ways and Means in preparing this bill, that the South and West, instead of complaining about the tariff, ought to enter into manufactures and take a share in the benefits. Gracious Heaven! would these gentlemen have us to carry coals to Newcastle? Where would be the market for manufactures if we all turned manufacturers? It was the variety of climate, and the corresponding variety of products in different portions of the Union, which tended so powerfully to unite us as a people. How much better would it be to let the more densely peopled portions of the country attend to manufactures, while the residue occupied themselves in the raising of grain and the growing of tobacco and cotton? Thus we should all mu-tually aid each other, and if equal protection were extended to

all, none would have reason to complain.

The friends of manufactures unanimously declared tha they now needed no protection on the manufacture of coarse have been settled by negotiation; but in that opinion he stood cotton; that this was the fact, none would deny. If this in a fearful minority. There would not, he would venture to was the case, Mr. J. would pray gentlemen, if it were only say, one man in a hundred who thought with him. Indeed, had not he heard his colleague express the opinion, he should have doubted whether there was one. The Government had wish to retain that which injured others and did them no good. They might surely grant to the South so small a boon. If the manufacturers would prove their sincerity by doing this,

he was then rejected with insult. When an unis was taken into consideration, and added to it the declaration by Mexico that she intended to reconquer Texas and reannex her to the that she intended to reconquer Texas and reannex her to the manufacturers; and the lower the duty, the more cheaply manufacturers; and the lower the duty, the more cheaply that Paredes was elevated to the Preall, both manufacturers and consumers, that these duties should be reduced. There was, however, a portion of the United States whose interest it was that the duties should be high on wool and hemp, and articles of that description, because they were raised in those States. It was the interest of the country that the protective duties should be taken off and a revenue duty put on; and no section of the country ought to desire that their own peculiar sectional interest should be protected at the cost of the rest of the Union.

the President had power to declare war, but that it was his duty to place the army of the United States on the Rio Grande to resist the invasion which Paredes had openly threatened.

The friends of the bill were told that the bill was objectionable because it proposed a system of advalorem duties. But surely this was the fairest mode in which duties could be That threat had been published to the world; Mexican troops were assembling on the frontier; our Minister had been ignominiously dismissed; and under circumstances like these the President had most clearly a right to station the solution of collecting revenue. Under this system. President had most clearly a right to station the troops whereever he judged it best adapted to secure the defence of the
country. Nay, he would have been a traitor and a disgrace
to his country if he had not. His course is a district to the country is a district to the country in the had not. to his country if he had not. His course in so doing did but people of the South, who were so restive under a protective add another feather to the plume which decked the brow of tariff, never had refused and never would refuse to pay duties James K. Polk. While he was a peace President, he had re- for revenue. They were ready to pay in peace or in war. When war came upon the also. Not that he was fit to lead in person the armies of found widely open to meet the demands of their Government. the United States. Those armies would show themselves abundantly able to fight for their country. Would to God and both as freely as the water of the brook. If any man at least as great as that of peace or war. He might surely be that they might prove as successful as the armies of Casar, of wanted a proof of this, let him, at this very hour, cast his pardoned if, under such circumstances, he felt some embar-Bonaparte while he yet fought only for his eye over the West and the South, and he would see Whige

The friends of this bill were told that a system of ad valothe Mexican Government. Indeed, it was such as would have disgraced us had we not in past days thrown the gauntlet to frauds. But Mr. J. denied that frauds would ever be committed when there was no temptation to commit them. Make now addressed himself to the bill before the committee. The Committee of Ways and Means had intended to Where the interest to be secured was small, the temptation to

> in the form of a new section, the object of which vent frauds arising from the use of double invoices.

[We failed to procure a copy of this amendment.]
Mr. J. said he wished to make a few remarks on the amend ment. It provided that each importer should present to the collector duplicate invoices of the goods imported. The colcure to the Government the greatest amount of revenue, or whether they would reject all modification of the tariff of '42, if the importer was an honest man, when he sold his goods he been drained, and a public debt contracted to the amount of any duty increased prices, and was so much taken out of the production. whether they would reject all modification of the tarill of 42, and leave the law as it now stood.

Our situation would require all the revenue which the Government could command; and Mr. J. asked the friends of a revenue tariff in that House to recollect the circumstances under which the act of 1842 had been passed, and particularly to recall to mind the speeches of Senators Wright and Benton on that occasion, expressive of the motives which induced them.

Mr. J. was aware that there were various objections to the tax, that historical fact was sufficient to outweigh the opinion of

they might be real luxuries to particular persons, and at par- the country with the constitution itself. The policy had been theory, ought largely to have increased its price, when, bethey might be real luxuries to particular persons, and at particular times, they were necessary to none. He would adestablished as early as 1789. None of those who had framed hold, the price fell to three dollars! Whose theory did this placed and premature.

Whose theory did this placed and premature.

Mr. Y. would now show that the protective policy benefits the constitution put forth the least objection to it. Men of all establish? According to the theory of free trade, here was a

ther they had not declared during the late fair held in this city that American manufacturers were able to compete with any community was iron not necessary. To what class of the the for the avowed purpose of protection, every argument was them of 125 per cent. From that moment the price began to community was iron not necessary. The lady found it in her employed that could possibly be devised by the opponents of decline, and ran down lower and lower, till now an article of aggregate of not less than four millions of persons who had

did not need a tariff to protect them. What did they want life, then, for God's sake, let them not insist upon taxing pe They said it was to give them the market. iron; and, for the same reason, let them put no tax upon

of any people in the world; and they did not want it for a by the tariff of 1842 eight cents for the bushel of 56 pounds. on of the corn laws in England spoke to us in the they were necessaries of life, consent to tax salt, which "sea- base his reasoning on facts which no sophistry could evade. article of cotton sheeting, on which a heavy duty was laid in

ing the system of protection, he incurred the loss of their fa-vor; but, like a great man and an honest patriot, he had no-two last years had been less than in many years preceding. bly preferred the interest of his country. Would to God we had more Peels in our American councils! Men who would be willing to abandon party for the good of the country.

But Mr. J. would appeal not only to gentlemen's love of country and their magnanimity; he would go lower, and would would again rise, so that it was not an over calculation to ex-

pect from this source \$3,000,000.]

Next came cotton bagging. That was a necessary of life, for without it the South could not put up their cotton. The present duty on that article was 101 per cent. Gentlemen nad no objection at all to tax that article, though it was a ne cessary indispensable to the export of that cotton which got for us nearly all the revenue of the United States. Cotton procured us every thing, and without bagging it could not be shipped; but gentlemen felt no horror about taxing the great outhern necessary, because it was produced in some States

And now for sugar. If tea and coffee were necessaries of life, sugar must be admitted to be a necessary, as it sweetened other necessaries. The tax on this was at 100 per cent. That was assuming the price of sugar to be two and a half cents. If the price was five cents, the tax was 50 per cent. If it was four cents, then the tax was about 80 per cent. Mr. HOLMES, of South Carolina, here read a letter fro Charleston on the price of sugar, but which could not be

heard by the Reporter.
Mr. JONES said that in Columbus, Georgia, where he re sided, he had been offered good Muscovado sugar at six and a half cents. This was the price at that distance from the sea. Allowing two and a half cents for duty, and one and a half cent for profit, it would bring down the cost to two and a half

cents, and thereby prove that the duty was 100 per cent.

Then we came to coarse cotton. He would not say ho nany hundred per cent the duty was on this species of goods, because it amounted to prohibition, and we got no duty at all. No man would pay six cents specific duty and thirty per cent. ad valorem on the top of that. Coarse woollens their domestic competitors than they had from their European much behind coarse cottons. They were taxed 40 per cent. Now, protection was the very hotbed in which infant and blankets 15 per cent. Now, blankets, in some parts of manufactories spring up. It raised exotic plants, which the necessary of life than tea and coffee. It had been said that man in our Western woods could not live without tea and coffee. Mr. J. rather supposed that when these brave West ern men went as volunteers to the war with Mexico they would make the discovery that it was possible for them to live without tea, or coffee, or sugar, and without milk, which was as great a luxury as any of the others.

In the tariff of 1842 there were various quasi necessari which were taxed with an unshrinking hand. He earnestly hoped that no advocate of that tariff would object to taxing tea and coffee because they were necessaries of life. Who ther they were considered as necessaries or as luxuries, we should have to tax them now; and, though the people of Georgia were once so much opposed to this measure that a personal friend of Mr. J.'s had lost his election on that question, Georgia was now ready and willing to come up to mark and pay her share in the tax to meet the expenses o

At this point the Speaker's hammer fell, and-Mr. McCLEAN obtained the floor; but yielded it to-Mr. JONES, who wished to add a few more words. was the purpose of the Committee of Ways and Means aise the duty on spirits to 100 per cent, and on wines and

cordials to 50 per cent.

In conclusion, Mr. J. would entreat the Representatives of the Eastern and Middle States, and of the great West, ma-turely to consider, before they determined to continue their system of aggression upon the South, that they were only raising up manufactures in that quarter, and that the Southern states had it amply within their power to protect themselve by retaliative legislation. He did not mean any thing like nullification. He referred to the imposition of excise duties on that which was raised among ourselves. He begged gentlemen not to drive the South into the unwelcome of levying discriminating duties in the form of excises betwee American and foreign manufactures.

Mr. YOUNG addressed the committee, being entitled the floor from yesterday. He said he should confine himself to the subject under debate, and not suffer himself to be drawn off into a war speech. He had voted for the supply bill; but, like some other gentlemen, he had "gone it blind," for he did not know of the causes which led to it. Since then he understood the matter somewhat better; and he would now say that, were the vote to be given again, he would cast it in the same direction. It was enough for him to know that American blood had been shed; he cared not whether on American or on Mexican soil. This was not the proper time for animadversions on the Administration. Let us first conquer a peace in Mexico: then would be the time to go into an investigation of the causes of the contest, and if it could be clearly shown

fault. While we were prosecuting the contest let us present an unbroken phalanx to the foe, and march up with unanimity and spirit to meet and to subdue our enemies. Let us show to the world that, at least on one occasion, we could rise above the feelings of party and let patriotism have its unbiased sway. Having said this much, he was done with the war question. Mr. Y., in now addressing himself to the tariff question began by observing that he was almost wholly unaccustom the House since being honored with a seat on that floor. The at least as great as that of peace or war. He might sur rassment. His sense of responsibility was still further in creased by a fear lest, in the attempt to change the existing policy of the couptry, the dominant party should be unhappily suctry at their disposal to suffer the tariff to remain as it was.

What more did they seek in the public prosperity? Was not every branch of home industry, was not all the business of the community prospering under the powerful impulse it had rewas astonished at the doctrine which he saw put forth by high functionary of the Government, and reiterated here by a the false and fallacious doctrine that a reduction of the rate of

Mr. J. said he was aware that the bill which had been reported by the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means was not altogether free from some objections. He would not answer, and he desired that the reduction wind not answer, and he desired that the reduction wind idd mot, in all its items, for protection was improper at the constitution put forth the least objection to it. Men of all parties concurred in assentant to confirm the world on the free to make and coffee were great lux-agreed on this subject. And from 1789 to 1816, a long suctored high mainly. A tariff for protection was improper at the revenue, yet if did mainly. A tariff for protection was improper at the constitution put forth the least objection to it. Men of all restablish? According to the theory did this establish? According to the theory did this establish? According to the theory and non form on free trade, here was a price sconcurred in assenting to it. Alexander Hamilton on one side, and Thomas Jefferson on the other, were perfectly pasterious and unaccountable. On the third would now show that the protective policy benefit-result protection put forth the least objection to it. Men of all restablish? According to the theory did this concurred in assenting to it. Alexander Hamilton on one side, and Thomas Jefferson on the other, were perfectly pasterious and unaccountable. On the third would now show that the protective policy benefit-result protection to it. Men of all restablish? According to the theory of free trade, here was a result perfectly mysterious and unaccountable. On the third world the constitution put forth, the least objection to it. Men of all restablish? According to the theory of free trade, here was a price scale price trade from any one side, and Thomas Jefferson on the other, were perfectly pasterious and unaccountable. On the third world in the constitution put forth, the constitution put forth, the constitution put forth the least objection to it. Men of all free trade, here was a price of protection to the fo ition assumed a bolder tone, and urged the constitutional objection with as much confidence as if it had been venerable from age. The opposition to the protective policy which then gentlemen could not make the people think so; they could not of 182 millions of dollars per annum. Was this no benefit ously held that protection was unconstitutional, it was pro-

Passing by this branch of the subject, Mr. Y. should at-

by the aristocratic landed interest of England. By abandoning the system of protection, he incurred the loss of their falless than three millions. The amount imported during the last war? The wor; but, like a great man and an honest patriot, he had not only preferred the interest of his country. Would to God we had not either arms or mu-When the war came upon us we had not either arms or mu-When the war came upon us we had not either arms or mu-ntions for its prosecution, nor were we in a condition to mathe system of American manufactures sprung up at once, and was soon found to give employment to all our people. Before that war was ended sixty millions of dollars had been invested it various branches of manufactures, dispersed was the poor man the opportunity of clothing himself and his family to and a quarter millions in England. Were gentlemen here willing to destroy this home market of the farmer in the supplying of the manufacturer for such a boon as this? It would be much like inviting a much like inv that war was ended sixty millions of dollars had been invested it various branches of manufactures, dispersed over the whole face of the country, diffusing prosperity and happiness in every that while the people felt the daily effects of protection upon drection. Protected by the continuance of the war, which secured to them the undisputed possession of our own market, al who were engaged in them soon became-prosperous, in-dastrious, inventive, and happy. Would to God that the same state of things could have been continued when peace came! But it was ordered otherwise. The Congress of 1816 refused to impose high duties. The interests of the manufac-turers began gradually to languish and decline. The business seme state of things could have been continued when peace came! But it was ordered otherwise. The Congress of 1816 crust to timpose high duties. The interests of the manufacturers began gradually to languish and decline. The business of the country was prostrate, and distress soon began to spread into every town and hamlet of the land. None were so rich as to escape the general decleration, none so program and the land of the land. The land of the land. The land of the land. The land of the la as to escape the general declension; none so poor as not, un-der its baleful influence, to become doubly miserable. Many of those who had honestly believed and strenuously advocated free-trade theories, surrendered their notions to the convincing power of fact and experience, and openly subscribed to the doctrine of Mr. Jefferson, who had the candor to say that he had found manufactures to be necessary to the independence of the country. These men learned wisdom in the hard school of bitter experience. Memorials began to pour thick and fast into Congress, presenting the most appalling picture of the public distresses. So strong were these representations, and so commanding the voice which proceeded from the people, that Congress, at length yielded, and passed what might justly be called the benign tariff of 1824. The effect was immediately felt in the rapid return of general prosperity. Immediately left in the rapid return or general prospersy.

If any man wanted to see a practical commentary on the practical effects of free trade and of protection, let him contrast the condition of this country in 1819 and in 1824. Mr. Clay had eloquently described the gloom and deep pervading darkness which covered the community, under the one system, and contrasted it with the awakening light of hope and enter-

and contrasted it with the awakening light of hope and enter-prise and general prosperity which cheered our people under the opposite system. Let gentlemen go to the statistics of those two years, and they would place the truth in a clearer light than any power of human eloquence. So appalling had been the distress which prevailed in Pennsylvania during the been the distress which prevailed in Pennsylvania during the year 1819, that committees of inquiry were appointed in both branches of the Legislature to investigate the causes of so melancholy a result. The result of these inquiries ascertained that real estate, in that ancient commonwealth, had fallen in value one hundred and fifteen millions of dollars, and the committee of the Senate reported that during the year the suits at law were fourteen thousand; the judgments ob-tained, more than ten thousand; and that there were eigh-teen hundred imprisonments for debt in the city of Philadelphia alone. In fact, suits, executions, mortgages, forfeitures, imprisonments, and the utter ruin of families had become the order of the day. Nor was this state of things confined to Pennsylvania alone. It existed, almost to the same extent in Kentucky and in many other States of the Union. Had similar investigation been made, the same appalling returns must have been made over a great portion of the country. No wonder the cries of the people came up for relief. And Mr. Y. would now call on the Democratic Representatives from Pennsylvania and solemnly press upon them the question, whether ney were prepared to bring back upon their constituents the dark scenes of 1819. Would they make such a sacrifice as this for the privilege of clambering on the footstool of Ex-ecutive power. He knew there was at least one honorable

Mr. BRODHEAD here interposed to say that the distres which prevailed in Pennsylvania in 1819 was owing to the ravages of the paper-money system and to the vast number of tanks which had been chartered in 1814, the baleful inluence of whose issues was not fully developed till the fatal vear of 1819.

Mr. YOUNG, resuming, said that he had long observed that in all our political controversies, be they of what nature they might, the banks were constantly made scapegoats on

which were laid all the evils of the country.

Great as the prosperity of the country had proved under the tariff of 1824, it was not suffered to last. The Southern States refused to obey the law. The infamous doctrines of nullification were broached and sedulously propagated until at length our happy Union was seriously threat ned. Then it was that that great and eminent statesman. who deserved so richly the honorable title of the Father of the American System, consented to sacrifice his own offspring to avert the horrors of civil war. With a sublime moderation he empered the angry spirit which had been raised, and soothed it by agreeing to the compromise act. His object was attained. Civil war was avoided, but the consequences of the compromise were written in tears and blood. Hence came the awful distress of 1837. A fearful revulsion took place in our business affairs.
The scenes of 1819 were again revived. General distrust prevailed and suits were multiplied until the business of the country was so prostrated that it was no longer worth while to sue. As to its practical use and enjoyment property be-came valueless. Nothwithstanding the high prosperity which general misery many of the Western States passed relief laws, forbidding property to be sold under two-thirds of its value. in some degree to prevent the general ruin which would otherwise have ensued. But if American labor had been protected in due time no such legislative interfer-

ence would have been required.

Mr. Y. had thus, in a very hurried manner, gone through an outline of the past experience of the country under the opposite systems of free trade and protection. In the face of these facts what was now demanded? That Congress should once more make the experiment of a reduction of the tariff

with a view to the increase of revenue. The advocates of free trade contended that legislation should be alike for the benefit of all; and that it was the inevitable effect of protection to tax the many for the benefit of the few. This was the assertion, but its truth had never yet been prov Committee of Ways and Means; he meant ed. When this could be unanswerably demonstrated, Mr. Y. would be prepared at once to surrender the policy; for he duties would produce an increase in the revenue. Such was boosd he should be the last man in that Hall who would adthe opinion of Mr. Robert J. Walker, put forth by him un- vocate so monstrous a scheme as that of taxing the community proceeded on a principle directly the opposite, and was the

was added to the price, and so much more taken out of their
was added to the price, and so much more taken out of their
nockets. Eloquently as the free-trade gentlemen might rea-

all their affairs, they could not be brought to listen dreamers.

Mr. Y. would here say to the gentleman from Georgia tent himsel (Mr. Jones) who thought the duties laid by the tariff of '42 ed to say. If a housekeeper bought a piece of cotton and a piece of sheet-ing, did she pay any tax on the goods? Mr. Y. averred that she did not pay one cent. No man in our community did in point of fact pay any tax but the wealthy individual who chose to dress himself in foreign goods, for whom American satinets and American cloth was not good enough, but whose aristocratic limbs must be covered with French cassimere, and whose wife and daughters must be arrayed for the party in inported silks and satins. The voluptuary paid tax that could not be satisfied without foreign wines and brandies.

Mr. JONES here interposed to say that our poor people were not able to pay for foreign goods because they were tax-

Mr. YOUNG replied that it was evident the gentleman had not been able to understand him. He had just stated facts to prove that the protective tariff, instead of raising the prices on the poor man, had given him his cottons at one quarter of what he formerly paid. It was the poor man pre-eminently who was relieved by the practical working of the system. As matters now stood, he might, if content with American manufactures, clothe himself and his children, and pay nothing to the support of Government. If any body had to complain of taxes, it was not the poor man, but his rich and luxurious neighbor. The glory of the system was that the tax was voluntary. No iron-hearted tax-gatherer presented his griping hand and his imperious demand at the hamlet of the poor daylaborer, but men were left free to purchase according to their means, and such means as they had were rendered, under this benign system of protection, of more than double value. This ystem had prevailed from the foundation of the Government nd nothing but blessings had marked its course.

The advocates of free trade were constantly answering th

iends of protection with this argument. If you can make oods so much better and cheaper than we got them before, and much better and cheaper than they can be imported, then you need no protection. This to them seemed an unanswera ble argument, but the answer was plain. We could meet and could compete with foreign manufacturers when placed on fair and equal grounds; but they did not stand on equal grounds. The one was a child, the other a strong and full grown man. The vast manufacturing resources of England had been in creasing and accumulating for a century, and she was now in possession of machinery which was able to do the work of two millions of human laborers. The manufactures of America had indeed increased with astonishing rapidity, but the were not yet in a condition to compete without protection with the vast capital and machinery of Great Britain. Abolish all protection, and England would soon flood us with such vast quantities of her manufactures, sold at a sacrifice to effect a special object, as would effectually break down all our comratively feeble manufacturing institutions, until at length the threat of a British statesmen would come to be realize among us, who said that he would not let the colonies make so much as a hobnail. We should then be virtual colonies to Great Britain, and the threat might be almost literally fulfilled. The British manufacturers with their extensive re sources could sustain themselves for a time by selling threefourths of what they made in their own market, and therefore could afford to send the remaining fourth here and sel t at a price that would accomplish the object of breaking us down. Let our statesmen unite in this design, (and something not unlike it seemed to be a favorite object with Mr. Walker,) and then what would become of our own mechanics? Of our hatters, our tailors, and our blacksmiths (In referring to our tailors he meant nothing invidious to the gentleman from Tennes-ee.) Besides, after England had accomplished this, and destroyed all competition on this side of the water; what would she do next? She would do what was very natural; she would raise the price to the former standard. Before the consumer got his goods, he must pay the first cost in England, the taxes there and all the cost of transportation. And supposing the material to be produced here, as was the case with coarse cottons, before the poor man could get a yard of cotton for his wife, which he now got at six and quarter cents, he would have to pay the price of the cotton in Carolina, the taxes on its admission into England, the cost of transportation out, the cost of manufacture in England, the profit of the British manufacturer, the tax to the English Government, the profit of the British merchant, the cost had prevailed in 1824 and 1825, when the revulsion of 1837 of transportation home, and, lastly, the profit of the American ward of cotton for six and a quarter cents? Let the gentleman from Georgia answer. Instead of six and a quarter cents, it would probably return to the old price of twenty-five cents, and well for us if it stopped

Mr. Y. asked every American farmer who consumed imported goods from England to remember that, so far as he did this, Re paid his quota towards the support of British royalty and magnificence. And now he would ask those free trade gentlemen, who had so long sung in our ears the old song, taxing the many for the benefit of the few, whether they were

not humbugging the many for the benefit of the few Here Mr. Y. said he should be obliged to pass over many things which he had upon his notes, on which his limited time would not suffer him to dwell. He had shown thus far how the farmer was benefited by a protective tariff on the price of he goods he wore and daily used. He would now show how

that system benefited him in another way.

The gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Jones) had introduced with an air of triumph the reduction in the British corn laws, and seemed to consider it as a conclusive argument in favor of free trade; and the gentleman went on to say, that the effect of that measure would be to benefit the American farmer by decided advocate of the existing tariff, because he believed, in giving him a British market for his grain. This argument was all a perfect fallacy. Did not that gentleman know that before the corn laws were abolished Government could get wheat cheaper from the Baltic under a high tax than it cou get wheat from the United States under a low tax? Did he not know (certainly his position required him to know) that, although American wheat paid a duty of eight shillings ster-Y. readily granted that a child might see, who knew any thing ling, while wheat from the shores of the Baltic paid a duty of fifteen shillings, still nine-tenths of all the foreign wheat imported into England came from the Baltic >

Now, if the wheat-growers in the Baltic could beat us in the English market, under a duty of almost double of wha we paid, what sort of competition could we hold with them when they paid no duty at all? The abolition of the corn laws admitted wheat free; and there were the growers on the Baltic, and the growers in Holland, and the growers in th Germanic States comparatively at the very door of the British market, while we were three thousand miles off. Did the gentleman from Georgia really suppose that, under these circum-stances, the British market would be supplied by American Saviour, let it be cut down and cast into the fire.

He would call the friends of the Administration generally to the pledges which were given by them at the Baltimore Convention. A great deal had been said about those pledges on that floor, and he hoped that gentlemen who had kept them pledges in regard to other resolutions then passed would not now forget that which related to the tariff. If they had not been faithful in all things, he hoped that they would at least so in this, and would vote to reduce the existing tariff to a few revenue measure, so that a larger amount of revenue might be real luxuries to particular persons, and at particular persons to that high functionary, as well as that put forth yesterday by a figures.

Mr. Y. which adduce a thousand examples to show the figures.

S. Javas.)

Mr. Y. did not intend to discuss the objection which had been minitating fact was sufficient to outweigh the opinion of figures.

S. Javas.)

Mr. Y. did not intend to discuss the objection which had been minitating at the committee of Ways and Means, (Mr. Y. did not intend to discuss the objection which had been minitating at the third in the had not intend to discuss the objection which had been minitating at the processories of life! To woom where the min

for which they used to pay twenty-five cents for six-and-a rate here was a consumption of \$500,000 worth every day of quarter cents! Onerous, indeed! The misfortune was, that

son, they could not persuade a common-sense farmer that he sistence was now dependant on manufactures, to be deprived of on the practical results of the system of protection, when his purse told on the practical results of the system of protection, the regentlemen, who would not tax tea or coffee at all, because the system of protection, the regentlemen, who would not tax tea or coffee at all, because visionary speculation, but of plain every-day fact. He should him that he paid but six-and-a-quarter. Then there was the protective policy, not on the ground of paid fifty-five cents for a yard of cotton, when his purse told that source of living in consequence of manufactures being the standard protection. must become farmers the result of which must be a propor

the would rather pray them to pour out many more such a constraint of the supply of four mit they would rather pray them to pour out many more such and the supply of four mit they would rather pray them to pour out many more such and the supply of four mit they would rather pray them to pour out many more such and the supply of four mit they would rather pray them to pour out many more such and the supply of four mit they would rather pray them to pour out many more such and the supply of four mit they would rather pray them to pour out many more such and the supply of four mit they would rather pray them to pour out many more such and the supply of four mit they would rather pray them to pour out many more such and the supply of four mit they would rather pray them to pour out many more such and the supply of four mit they would rather pray them to pour out many more such and the supply of four mit they would rather pray them to pour out many more such and the supply of four mit they would rather pray them to pour out many more such and the supply of four mit they would rather pray them to pour out many more such and the supply of four mit they would rather pray them to pour out many more such and the supply of four mit cuses upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuses upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuses upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuses upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuses upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuses upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuses upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuses upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuses upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuses upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuse upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuse upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuse upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuse upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuse upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuse upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuse upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuse upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuse upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuse upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuse upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuse upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuse upon the article of a cuse upon the article of a cuse upon them. He might refer gentlemen to the article of a cuse upon the article of be much like inviting a man to throw away a hundred dollar bill for the possible chance of making fifty cents.

But Mr. Y. perceived that his hour was expired. There were other subjects which he intended to touch, and especially that of the Subtreasury; but he must forego this, and content himself with writing out more at large what he had wish

AWFUL CALAMITY. FEARFUL LOSS OF LIFE BY FIRE

The city of Quebec has again been visited with another fire, in which, although little property was destroyed, the loss of human life has been fearfully great. Forty-six bodies have been recovered from

the ruins, and others were still missing. The names

of those who have been found are given in the sub

joined account. FROM THE QUEBEC MERCURY OF SATURDAY EVENING It has again pleased the Almighty to afflict our already

chastened city. Last night, at ten o'clock, a fire broke out in the Theatre

Royal, St. Louis street, (formerly the riding school,) at the close of Mr. Harrison's exhibition of his chemical dioramas. From the information we have been able to glean a camphine lamp was overset, from some cause or other, and the stage a once became enveloped in flames.

The house had been densely crowded, but some had fort nately left before the accident.

A rush was at once made for the staircase leading from the haves by those who, in the excitement of the moment, forgot

the other passages of egress. In an incredibly short space of time the whole of the interior of the building was enveloped in one sheet of flame; the newly erected platform, covering the pit, and communicat ing at each end with the stage and boxes, favored the progress

of the flames. The writer of this article was one of the earliest on the spot, and present at the closing moments of the hapless be-

ings who perished from their over-exertions to escape. The staircase communicating with the boxes was a steep one, and we are of opinion it had fallen from the weight of those who crowded upon it; at least such was our opin the moment.

One foot was interposed between the hapless crowd an ernity, and on that space we with five or six others stood, the fierce flames playing around us, and the dense smoke re-pelling ull efforts to extricate.

As far back as we could see there was a sea of heads, of writhing bodies, and outstretched arms. Noise there was none; but few moans escaped the doomed. At the extreme end in view there were faces calm and resigned; persons who, from the funeral veil of smoke which gradu shrouded them, appeared calmly to drop into eternal sleep By our side was one brother striving to extricate another, bu abandonment was unavoidable. One poor creature at our feet offered his entire worldly wealth for his rescue. The agonizing expression of the faces before us can never be ef-

faced from our memory.

The flames at the time were above and around us—bu human aid was of no avail. In five minutes from the time of which we make mention the mass of human beings who had but a short interval previous been in the enjoyment of a full and active life, were exposed to our view a mass of calcine

Up to this hour forty-six bodies have been recovered from the ruins. Most of them have been recognised—a greater loss of life than in the two dread conflagrations of last summer. Sad wailing pervades the city: scarcely a street can be traversed in which the closed shutter or the hanging crape does not betoken a sudden bereavement. Fathers, sisters children of both sexes indulge in the deepest lamentation Wo has fallen upon many for those who were thus suddenly and awfully summoned into the presence of their Creator.

Four o'clock.—Forty-six bodies have been recovered.

All but two have been recognised.

The ruins are still smoking; and, as in the time of London's great plague, the dead-cart plies to and fro from the scene of the calamity to different parts of the city, conveying its ghastly load of charred remains, followed by weeping re-latives and the gaping crowd which ever attend such dread

Since the above was in type, we have received an extr sheet, published at the office of the Quebec Gazette. We have carefully compared this account with the one from the office of the Mercury, but find no additional name to place on that in the list of deaths are the well-known names of many of the most respected residents of Quebec. The Gazette con-cludes its account with the following paragraph:

"There is always danger at places of public exhibition Many deplorable accidents have occurred from this cause. The most remarkable in America was at Richmond, Virginia, December 26, 1811, when six hundred persons were present, of whom seventy two perished, among them the Governor of the State and the Mayor of the city."

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

PATRIOTISM OF EAST TENNESSEE .- East Tennessee, if we mistake not, has exceeded any other portion of the State in the number of volunteer companies which she offered for the war, as well as in the promptness with which those companies were organized. Seven were called for, and behold thirtythree stand forth at once as competitors for the privilege of going! Those thirty-three embrace some four hundred more men than the whole State was required to furnish. Such an exhibition of patriotic zeal and ardor excites our highest admiration, and we are at a loss for words to express our feelings in reference to it. No inquiries were made among our people as to the cause or justice of the conflict with Mexico. it was enough for them to know that our Government had declared war against that ill-fated country, and that the lives of our fellow-citizens had already been sacrificed in their coun

try's defence. - Knoxville Tribune of June 10. PENNSTLVANIA VOLUNTEERS -By General Orders, No. 4. (issued by the Adjutant General of the State,) the time for the acceptance of volunteers, in order to comply with the requisition of the President upon Pennsylvania for six regiments of volunteers, has been extended from the 22d of June to the 11th of July. Important reasons have been urged in favor of this extension of time; and we trust, most sincerely, that there will be now no difficulty in complying with the requisition of the President .- Pennsylvanian, 19th.

ORDERS FROM WASHINGTON .-- We learn that Gov. Johnson received a letter from the Secretary of War yesterday, informing him that such of those volunteers as were sent to the Ri Grande from Louisiana, under the requisitions of Gen. Taylor, who do not enlist for a year, will be disbanded. Mr. Marcy's despatches are quite short, but they are far from being sweet .- New Orleans Picayune, 12th.

Mone Convesion .- The volunteers did not embark for the seat of war yesterday, as was expected. The steamers Telegraph and Alabama had been chartered for the purpose, and were to have left yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. The volunteers were in complete readiness, and at an early hour commenced coming in with their trains of baggage, &c., a large portion of which was placed in the boats, when orders were received from the Governor, through the Brigadier General, forbidding their departure unless they would consent to serve twelve months. The consequence was, they all returned again to camp to take action upon the new conditions prescribed. What a state of things !- Mobile Advertiser, 13th.

A San Position .- We learn from the Concordia Intelligencer that Governor Bnown, of Mississippi, has issued a circular "To THE PEOPLE," noticing the call for troopsalleging the want of money to pay for their transportation and subsistence-declaring anxiously that he "must have the money;" authorizing the captains of companies to receive loans and give receipts for all that they can collect, and enjoining them strictly "to expend money so obtained for purposes of necessary transportation and subsistence" The circular concludes with the Governor's pledge to use his utmost exertions to have any money so received promptly refunded by either the National or State Government.

New Orleans Bee NAVAL .- The sloop-of-war Albany, at the Brooklyn navy ard, is nearly completed, and will be launched on Saturday, the 27th instant. The battery intended for her consists of eighteen long thirty-twos and four sixty-four Paixhan guns The two schooners built for the Mexicans lie at the wharf, all